DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

ANNUAL REPORT

1928-29

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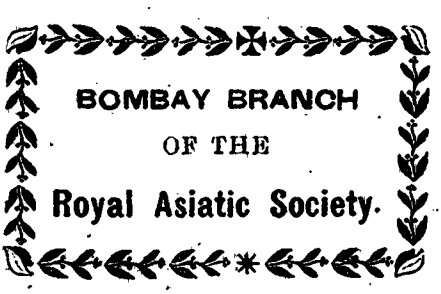

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No. I.C. 20/2607

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,
Bombay, 8th June 1929.

FROM

P. B. ADVANI, ESQ., M.Sc.Tech., M.I.E.,
Director of Industries, Bombay ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

Subject.—Annual Report of the Department of Industries, 1928-29.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1928-29.

GENERAL

2. Up to the year 1927-28 the Annual Report of the Department of Industries was for the Revenue year, *i.e.*, from 1st August to 31st July. Recently Government were pleased to direct that in future the report should be for the financial year. The present report accordingly covers the period 1st April 1928 to 31st March 1929.

EXPENDITURE

3. The expenditure incurred by the Department of Industries during the financial year 1928-29 and the three preceding years was as follows :—

	Rs.
1925-26	67,457
1926-27	88,341
1927-28	69,472
1928-29	77,669

STAFF

4. The Department of Industries was under the control of the Collector of Bombay from the 1st of April to 31st July 1928. I took

charge of the Department from the Collector of Bombay on the 1st August 1928. The Weaving Section, which was as a temporary measure under the control of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, was transferred to me in the end of September 1928.

5. During the year under review the staff of the Department comprised 8 clerks, 4 weaving assistants, 1 dyeing demonstrator, and 29 weaving masters and demonstrators. With the exception of the clerks all the other men worked in the various weaving centres in the Presidency excluding Sind.

TOURING

6. During the 8 months I was in charge of the Department, I toured for 44 days, and visited the following places :—

Poona, Ahmedabad, Gadag, Belganur, Sangola, Sholapur, Broach, Surat, Karachi, Sukkur, Rohri, Shikarpur, Hyderabad (Sind), Nasarpur, Tando Allahyar, Hala, Khanot and Tatta.

SURVEYS

7. The action taken on the Tanning, Weaving and Art-Crafts Surveys, previously reported, is as follows :—

Village Tanning Industry.—Mr. Gaitonde, who surveyed the Village Tanning Industry, submitted his report in May 1928. The report together with my recommendations is under the consideration of Government.

8. **Hand Weaving Industry.**—Mr. S. V. Telang, Senior Weaving Assistant of this Department, who surveyed the Hand Weaving Industry, submitted his report in May 1928. The report together with my recommendations is being considered by Government at present.

9. **Art-Crafts.**—Mr. G. P. Fernandes, who surveyed the Art-Crafts of the Presidency, submitted his report in October 1927. The report is under consideration.

10. No fresh survey-work was undertaken during the year under review.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE

This branch of the Department continued to be both popular and useful.

11. **Trade connections.**—As a rule, the Department of Industries transfers inquiries from abroad for opening commercial relationships with Indian firms to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

12. Inquiries from Indian firms for opening trade relationships with British firms were transferred to the H. M. Trade Commissioner, Bombay

13. Inquiries from other provinces were referred to the Directors of the respective provinces.

TECHNICAL ADVICE AND HELP

14. As the Department had neither a qualified Director till 31st July 1928 nor technical staff, it was not possible for the Department to give technical advice and help to the public.

After my appointment as Director on 1st August 1928, I gave such technical advice as I was able to. I give below some of the enquiries attended to by me.

15. A firm of printing ink manufacturers was negotiating a loan of about Rs. 10,000 from a certain party. The latter stipulated that before the loan was made, the opinion of the Director of Industries should be obtained. The whole case was investigated by me and certain enquiries were made of the firm to which the firm did not give a satisfactory reply.

16. An inquirer from Amalner (East Khandesh) wanted to know whether he should dye his yarn in steam mills or open boilers in his proposed dyeing factory. He was advised that the small capital which he was thinking of investing will not be sufficient to start a small dyeing factory.

17. A firm in Karachi approached the Department for technical advice as well as statistical information for the establishment of an Aluminium Hollow-ware Factory with a view to cater for the Sind and the Punjab markets. The firm was advised that the establishment of an Aluminium Factory which relied mainly on the Punjab for its market was not likely to be successful, as there were already a number of such factories many of which were not doing well.

18. An inquirer from Pandharpur (district Sholapur) wanted particulars regarding machinery, capital, etc., required for establishing a Cigarette Factory at Pandharpur. The inquirer was given suitable advice and put in touch with machinery makers.

19. The Bhai Band Sabha of Hyderabad (Sind) approached the Department with a request to advise them on the type of hand-looms to be installed in their schools. Necessary information was supplied.

20. A firm in Gadag wanted to know whether they could start a self-contained automatic roller flour mill or a power-loom factory in conjunction with their ginning factory at Gadag. Necessary information was supplied to the party.

21. A firm in Karachi wanted to start a Salt Manufacturing Works at Mairpur near Karachi. They approached the Department for advice

as to the type of machinery suitable for efficient grinding and refining salt. They also desired to be given a lay-out of an up-to-date works for their guidance. Two engineering firms were consulted in this case and a complete lay-out, with printed leaflets and literature, was sent to the works. The quotations and other papers referred to above are still under examination of the firm.

22. A party in Pandharpur (District Sholapur) wanted advice for installing an oil or steam engine to work alternatively ginning machines, a cotton baling press, and machinery for pressing seeds for oil. The necessary information and advice was given and the party was also put in touch with engineering firms for quotations.

23. The agents of a spinning and manufacturing company at Ahmedabad wanted to know whether it was advisable to float a new mill for cotton spinning and weaving. They also wanted advice as to the type of cloth which should be produced in the mill, the place at which it should be erected, the number of looms and spindles to be installed, etc. All the particulars required by the firm, which were available, were communicated to them.

24. An inquirer from Hyderabad (Sind) wanted machinery for the manufacture of wooden combs. He also wanted the process to de-odourise cocoanut oil, and the use of celluloid waste and leather waste. The particulars on different points were supplied to him.

25. An inquirer wanted information in connection with machinery for concrete products. The necessary information and advice was given to him.

26. An inquirer from Hyderabad (Sind) requested the Department for help in the purchase of machinery for the manufacture of sugar figures, automatic wrapping machines for biscuits and cakes, etc. He was given advice and was given names of dealers in machinery.

27. An inquirer from Boisar (North Palghar), Bombay, wanted the Department to recommend to him suitable engine pumps. He was given the necessary help.

28. In addition to the inquiries dealt with by correspondence, examples of which are given above, I gave a number of interviews to people interested in industries. Following are examples of matters discussed at such interviews :—

(1) Purchase and working of a local woollen mill.
(2) Manufacture of Magnesia.
(3) Establishment of a new oil mill.
(4) Rope-making.
(5) Cashew-nut Industry.
(6) Availability of Gypsum for Cement-making.

In this connection the inquirer wanted to know where gypsum was available in the Bombay Presidency. His idea was to import clinker from Italy and set up a factory here with equipment only for the last stage of cement-making, during which gypsum is added to make the finished product, namely, cement. He claimed that Italian cement could not compete with the Indian cement because of the import duty and that this difficulty could be got over by importing clinker from Italy and making the finished product locally. It will be interesting to watch this development as if it is successful it is likely to affect the Indian Cement Industry.

(7) Fruit Canning.

(8) Foot-rule Making.

(9) Establishment of an Electric Power House and starting of one or two small industries along with it.

(10) Starting of a small dye-works.

(11) Manufacture of regenerated Electric Lamps.

(12) Development of a small hydro-electric scheme with a view to supplying power to local industries.

(13) Purchase of electric motors for an industry.

(14) Starting of a match factory.

(15) Manufacture of technical Chlorophyll.

A local chemist has discovered a process of making technical Chlorophyll. This Department went into the question of this process being taken up by one of the local chemical works. The matter is still under negotiation.

(16) Establishment of a small foundry.

(17) Clock making locally.

(18) Manufacture of sweets.

(19) Margarine.

A representative of a British firm saw me with a letter of introduction from the Indian Trade Commissioner, London, for information and advice about local conditions in connection with the proposed manufacture of margarine in Bombay by this firm. It is understood that the representative will return to India next cold weather to go into the matter again.

(20) Establishment of a laundry.

(21) Establishment of an Ice-plant.

29. **Visits to Works.**—I also visited a certain number of factories generally at the request of the owners.

In one case I visited an oil mill in order to be able to give information about standing, etc., of the party to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta.

ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIES

30. Assistance was rendered, wherever possible, to industries in other ways than by giving technical advice and commercial information. Examples of this kind of assistance are as follows :—

In connection with the Prabhakar Lanterns manufactured by Messrs. Ogale Glass Works, Limited of Ogalewadi, District Satara, reference regarding which was made in the Annual Report of the Department of Industries, 1925-26, the Government of Bombay issued orders directing all officers and Departments of Government to purchase the Prabhakar Lanterns so long as they compared favourably in price and quality with lanterns of other makes.

31. The Department recommended the lantern in question to the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa, who sent it to the consuming departments in his province for trial. He also exhibited the lantern at the Department's Sale Depot in Patna.

32. A Toy Works in this Presidency approached this Department for assistance to secure concession for the supply of Heddi Wood required by them for manufacture of toys. This Department approached the Forest Department for certain information and prices, which were communicated to them. The firm was advised to take up this question further direct with the Chief Conservator of Forests.

STATE-AID TO INDUSTRIES

33. During the year under review, two applications were received for state-aid. These not being from genuine industrialists, no recommendations were made to Government. The paucity of applications for state-aid is probably partly due to the fact that last year the Department had to reply to enquirers that as there were no technical officers attached to the Department, applications for state-aid could not be scrutinised and considered.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

34. The trade depression continued during the year. The textile mills were specially affected and those in the Bombay City were greatly handicapped by continued strikes.

In spite of the depression however it is reported that there were 9 new mills under construction during the year in the Presidency excluding the Indian States.

Out of these, five were located at Ahmedabad. Towards the end of the year from the above given number of nine mills, three started working.

35. The Chemical Industry also continued to be in a bad way. The local concerns namely the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd., the Eastern Chemical Co., Ltd., and the Pioneer Magnesia Works, successfully applied to the Government of India for submitting their case to the Tariff

Board. The Board sat in Bombay in November 1928. The Department was in touch with the above three concerns and submitted to Government some information required by the Tariff Board.

36. The most important new industry established in the Presidency during the year under review is the manufacture of Motor Cars.

The General Motors Corporation of America have registered locally a proprietory company called " General Motors (India) Limited " and have established a plant at Sewri for the assembly of Chevrolet and other cars, from parts imported from America. The full capacity of the plant is about 150 cars a day, probably about half the number are turned out at present.

The parent company is a very big corporation with international interests and activities. Its assets are reported to be about 331 crores of rupees. It has a number of assembly plants in the various parts of the world, and the Bombay plant is one of them.

Although at present practically everything required for the assembly of the cars is imported from the parent company's various works in the U. S. A., it is hoped that in the years to come, when the demand for cars increases, many if not all the parts required may be manufactured in India.

The development of the Motor Car Industry should make it possible to manufacture locally a number of engineering and other products such as engines, etc., required for motor cars. The industry will also provide an impetus to many other factories such as leather works for upholstery, canvas for hoods, etc.

The company's policy is to employ, as far as possible, local men, and I understand they have sent some men to the parent company's works in America for training with a view to their employment in the local plant. The company are prepared to accept from time to time apprentices for training.

All things considered, this is an important development and it is hoped that the company may find it possible in the near future to make the component parts in Bombay and buy its requirements of such articles like leather cloth, pressed cotton, etc., made locally.

FISHING INDUSTRY

37. The only grant available for expenditure under this heading was Rs. 1,000 for Oyster Culture in Sind. This work is in charge of the Collector of Customs, Karachi.

38. General work was, however, attended to by the Department, of which the following are some examples :—

Information was obtained and supplied in connection with carrying of fish quickly to port. Inquiries were made in this connection from the local ship-builders for two alternative schemes, namely, tugs with carrying capacity of 3 to 15 tons of fish, and fitting small engines to the ordinary

existing sail-fishing boats, so that the latter themselves could bring the catch quickly to port instead of delivering same to steam tugs.

39. Inquiries were made from the Madras and Colombo Fisheries Departments to see if they had tried out the idea of providing a fast tug to the fishermen to enable them to despatch their catches quickly to port.

40. **Fish Oil.**—There was neither staff nor money to conduct the fish oil experiments on the Sardine Oil Plant, referred to in the Annual Report of the Department of 1925-26. The plant had not been used for four years and began to show signs of deterioration. It was, therefore, sold by public auction during the year under review.

MINES AND MINERALS

41. This subject is under the administration of the Department of Agriculture. Some work in this direction was, however, done by the Department.

In connection with the question of the prohibition of the employment of women in underground mines, Government of India wanted to know the views of the local industrialists interested in the subject. This Department collected the necessary information and submitted same with its remarks to the Government of Bombay.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

42. **Hand Weaving Industry.**—The control of the Weaving Section was transferred to this Department in September 1928. The Section, during the period under report, continued to help and advance the Hand Weaving Industry in the Bombay Presidency by means of Weaving Schools and Weaving Demonstrations.

43. **Location of the Weaving Schools.**—Seven Weaving Schools were run in the different districts of the Presidency, excluding Sind, out of which one was exclusively for Agriculturists. The Schools and Demonstrations being peripatetic institutions were transferred from one place to another as found necessary. During the year under review Weaving Schools were maintained at the following places :—

Division	Place	District
Central Division	Dharangaon	East Khandesh.
„ „	Sonai	Ahmednagar.
„ „	Kharda	Ahmednagar.
„ „	Sykheda	Nasik.
„ „	Chandor	Nasik
Southern Division	Gajendragad	Dharwar.
Northern Division	Surat	Surat.
„ „	Broach	Broach.

44. The Schools at Sonai and Sykheda having shown satisfactory progress in the introduction of improved hand weaving appliances, were respectively transferred to Kharda and Chandor in December 1928 and January 1929.

45. The Weaving School at Broach was shifted to another locality in the same town in April 1928.

46. The total number of flyshuttle looms introduced by the above referred to Schools during the period under report is as follows :—

Division	Place	Number of Fly-shuttle looms introduced
Central Division	Dharangaon	75
" "	Sonai	25
" "	Kharda	4
" "	Sykheda	38
" "	Chandor	16
Southern Division	Gajendragad	112
Northern Division	Surat	4
" "	Broach	35

47. The progress of the Weaving Schools in the Central Division was excellent this year also and that in the Southern Division, too, was satisfactory.

48. The question of transferring the Surat and the Broach Schools to some other Hand-Weaving centres in the Northern Division is now under the consideration of the Department.

49. **Weaving School for Agriculturists.**—This School is meant exclusively for Agriculturists and its function is to introduce Hand-Weaving as a spare-time occupation among the cultivators of the presidency. The School is equipped with seven pit-flyshuttle looms and two frame flyshuttle looms, and both modern and old type healds, reeds, etc., are used so as to impress on the agriculturists attending the School the superiority of the former. A maximum number of eight students is generally admitted to the School and the course lasts for six months. In the beginning of the year under report, the School was working at Harti—a village in the Dharwar District—and eight agriculturists from 16 to 30 years of age attended the School. At first the agriculturists of this place took great interest in the School and their attendance up to May 1928 was satisfactory but with the setting in of the monsoon, it began to fall gradually and ultimately it became difficult to secure a sufficient number of students. On account of the sudden indifference of the agriculturists,

it was not possible to introduce any flyshuttle looms at Harti and the School was, therefore, transferred to Belganur in the Dharwar District in September 1928.

50. The agriculturists who had sent in an application to open a Weaving School for them at Belganur, were anxious to take advantage of same and eight of them from 18 to 32 years of age joined it. Attendance of the students was regular up to November 1928. In December the village was affected with plague epidemic and one student died of it. The attendance then gradually fell and from February 1929 the School had to be closed. It is working again now. The agriculturists of the place appear to take great interest in the School and the Chairman and the members of the Cotton Co-operative Society there, are anxious to help the agriculturists to set up as part-time weavers on their leaving the School. I believe that the School at this place is likely to be successful.

51. **Weaving Demonstrations.**—In addition to the above Schools, nine Weaving Demonstrators were maintained during the year under report to demonstrate the use of flyshuttle looms and other improved appliances in small villages of different districts in the Presidency. Each cotton weaving demonstration is equipped with two flyshuttle looms on one of which the Demonstrator himself works and demonstrates the improved methods in Hand-weaving while on the other he gives practice to villagers attending the Demonstration. The weaving demonstrations are also peripatetic institutions like weaving schools and they are transferred from one village to another after about six months or more, as found necessary. During the year, demonstrations were held at the following places and they introduced the number of looms mentioned against each :—

Central Division.—Savda (76), Raver (6), Mohol (20), Sangola (36).

Southern Division.—Mhaswad (65), Vita (10), Nippani (72), Yemkanmardi (10), Ranibennur (76), Tuminkatti (4), Nagral (35), Kolhar (10).

Northern Division.—Bardoli (nil), Chikhli (1), Bedwa (7), Samerkha (4), Pimplao (5), Alindra (nil).

The progress of the Demonstrations referred to above was, on the whole, satisfactory.

52 **Demonstrations of Improved Preparatory Appliances and Automatic Handlooms.**—The Warping and Sizing Demonstration of the Department mentioned in the last year's report, continued to work satisfactorily at Sholapur throughout the year. The Demonstration gave all possible help and advice to local weavers and hand-loom-factory owners in manufacturing, setting up, and the use of the large Hand Sizing Machine designed by this Department and other preparatory machines. The importance of this Demonstration can be gauged from the number of improved dobbies and machines it introduced during the year.

No. of Machines	Kind of Machines
13	Winding Machines.
1	Large Iron Hand Sizing Machine and Creel.
10	Warping Machines.
6	Universal Dobbies.

53. The Hattersley's Single-shuttle and Six-shuttle Revolving Box Looms were also demonstrated during the year which attracted a number of hand-loom factory owners.

54. In addition to the above demonstration at Sholapur, the Department also demonstrated the use of its Small Hand Sizing Machine at Bhingar and Pathardi.

During the year this machine was freely copied by those interested in it and two machines and four flyshuttle looms were introduced by this Demonstration.

55. The Small Hand Sizing Machine is getting popular and in view of the interest it arouses and its usefulness, the Department has decided to maintain one such machine in four of its Weaving Schools as an experiment.

56. **Wool Weaving Demonstration.**—A demonstration in Wool Spinning and Wool Weaving by improved methods was opened at Mhaswad in Satara District in June 1928. The demonstrator did not prove to be efficient in his work and resigned in December 1928. The Demonstration was then closed. A new man was appointed and the Demonstration was re-opened recently at Hukeri.

57. **Dyeing Demonstration.**—This Demonstration worked during the year under report at Poona, Ahmedabad, Parola and Bhingar.

58. At Poona it worked up to August 1928 at Bhide's Wada, Sadashiv Peth, where it was attended by a number of weavers, handloom-factory owners and professional dyers. The location and functions of the Demonstration having been advertised in the local Marathi papers more than 18 persons interested in the art came down to Poona from places like Yeola, Pathardi, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Rabkavi and Banhatti, Dhulia, and Belgaum, to attend the Demonstration. Instructions in bleaching, dyeing, and calico printing were imparted regularly to those who attended the Demonstration. Bleaching of various counts, dyeing of cotton, pure and artificial silk, with all fast and fugitive colours, was taught and mercerising of yarns of counts ranging from 8 to 20 was explained and demonstrated. Dyeing of silk with cochineal was learnt with special interest as the weavers were dependent on the dyed silk coming from Sholapur, Ilkal, Yeola, Bagalkot, and Cambay.

After getting sufficient training in the Demonstration the weavers srtarted dyeing work independently and some started dye-houses on a small scale.

59. The following are some of the factory owners and dyers who attended the demonstration :—

Messrs. Joshi, Bhide, Antarkar, Marathe, Kadekar, Bhagvat, Thorat, Phadke, Gokhale and Dalvi.

60. Messrs. Antarkar & Sons and the Pioneer Dye House were assisted in their work and in addition to being shown the improved methods and allied processes, ærograph work was introduced in the Pioneer Dye House.

61. The Demonstration worked at the All-India Swadeshi Bazaar Industrial Exhibition, Poona, from August to October 1928 and at the Presidency Agricultural Show, Ahmedabad, in November 1928 where it aroused great interest. It was transferred to Parola, in the East Khandesh District, in December 1928. Here also the weavers and dyers took great interest in and regularly attended the Demonstration. The demonstrator helped the weavers' Co-operative Society, Parola, in establishing a dye-house and put same in working order. Two weavers from Dharangaon came to Parola to learn the art, and it is reported that they started their independent work after getting the necessary training at the Demonstration.

62. The Demonstration was transferred from Parola to Bhingar, District Ahmednagar, in March 1929, where also good results are expected. Requests were frequently received and attended to for recipes for dyeing particular shades on silk, etc., from places like Amalner, Ahmedabad, Surat and Ranibennur.

63. The Demonstration was popular and successful.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Scholarships

64. Technical Education is under the administrative control of the Department of Education. This Department at present only deals with the subject of award of Technical Scholarships.

65. During the year 1928-29 no State Technical Scholarships were awarded. The rules regarding these scholarships are still under revision by Government.

66. Three new scholarships for Research Work in Chemistry tenable in India were awarded during the year and all the three scholarships granted in 1927 were extended for another year.

67. The procedure of deputing scholars for higher studies in Electrical Engineering at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was discontinued and new arrangements were made whereby the selected scholars are to take their practical training in the Workshop of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the G. I. P. Railway, and the Works of Messrs. Tata Sons Limited. Accordingly two new scholarships in Electrical Engineer-

ing were awarded during the year and the scholars joined the two Railways Workshops mentioned above.

68. The two scholarships in Electrical Engineering granted in 1927 were extended for another year.

69. The scholars who were provided with special scholarships in Electrical Engineering for further higher training abroad in 1926 are under training in England and are reported to be doing well.

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS

70. The Department participated in the following exhibitions :--

(1) All-India Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
(2) Presidency Agricultural Show, Ahmedabad.

71. The following exhibitions were brought to the notice of commercial bodies and associations and others likely to be interested in them :—

(1) Mysore Dussarah Exhibition, Mysore.
(2) Exhibition of Hemps at Ferara, Italy.
(3) 10th Milan Fair and Exhibition.
(4) British Industries Fair at London and Birmingham.
(5) Leipzig Fair.

72. The Department distributed copies of the booklet " Christmas Fair ", issued by the Empire Marketing Board, received through the Indian Trade Publicity Officer, London.

73. The Department also furnished particulars of the 5th Annual Competition of Industrial Designs held at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, in June 1928 to the intending competitors.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

74. The Director of Industries is a trustee of the Prince of Wales Museum. He was appointed a member of the Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, in August 1928. He was also nominated a member of the Co-operative Conference held in February 1929.

75. **Acts, Legislative Measures, etc.**—The Department of Industries was asked to express its opinion on the following acts, legislative measures, etc.—

(1) The Bill further to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.
(2) Application of Workmen's Compensation Act to all persons employed in manufacture of explosives.
(3) A Bill to amend the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.
(4) Trade Disputes Bill.
(5) Arbitral awards in commercial contracts.

76. **Co-ordination of Industrial Research in India.**—Government of India invited suggestions from the various local Governments on the subject of Co-ordination of Industrial Research in India.

Government of Bombay consulted the Director of Industries on these proposals. The Director submitted his views on the subject.

77. **Scientific and Industrial Research, 1927-28.**—A summary of the progress of Scientific and Industrial Research during 1927-28 was sent to the Government of India for inclusion in the Annual Report of the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, London. The material for the summary was furnished by some of the educational and scientific institutions in this Presidency.

78. **Foreign markets for timber.**—The Report of Mr. C. S. Martin, Chief Forest Engineer, Madras, on the subject of " Foreign Markets for Indian Timbers ", which was sent to this office by the Chief Conservator of Forests, was brought to the notice of timber merchants. Some of these came to see the report and informed this Office that they would make further inquiries about the possibility of exporting Indian timber to Iraq and Persia.

79. **Rosha Oil Plant.**—Under orders from Government, the Rosha Oil Plant was put up for auction in Bombay, but the offer received for same being very low, direct negotiations with an upcountry purchaser were opened. The offer made by him having been accepted by Government the plant was sold to him.

80. **Cloth for Forest Department.**—In a Government Resolution in 1926 it was laid down that all cloth purchased for the uniforms of Government servants should as far as possible be of Indian manufacture. The Forest Department approached this Department for assistance in comparing rates of woollen cloths of Indian and non-Indian manufacture, which that Department wanted to purchase for the uniforms of their subordinates.

Negotiations were opened with woollen mills in Bombay with the result that the Forest Department ultimately placed an order for the supply of certain cloth with the Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company, Limited.

81. **Jail Industries.**—The Department made suggestions to Government in the matter of sale of products of Jails and Criminal Tribe Settlements. The suggestions were accepted and the work in connection with agency arrangements for the sale in Bombay of products of Jail and Criminal Tribe Settlements is in hand now.

CONCLUSION

82. More funds having been made available for 1929-30 than was the case for the year under review, it is hoped to extend the work of the Department considerably during the current year.

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 20 July, 2017

83. Proposals for the re-organisation of the Department have been submitted to Govermnent and orders are awaited.

84. The clerical and weaving staff of the Department worked efficiently and well throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. B. ADVANI,
Director of Industries.

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